

CAROLINA OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 25, 1832.

[NO. 842]

NEW GOODS
ED CAMPBELL
Y intimates to his friends
now opening in the ne
y John Kelly, Esq., Nor
ture, a very handsome

GOODS

himself in New York
st importations. His sto
e, embraces a great v
DRY GOODS, HARD
INA, CROCKERY and
confidently asserts will
Goods ever offered in
will be sold to whole
the most reasonable
retail purchasers g
est to call and exami
part the following, viz.
A mixt Saxony Cloth
blue and black ditto
dark green, brown & olive
el mixt do., very cheap
black Cassimere,
fine and common Satt
very cheap.
Cord and Rouen Cass
Cords, Beaverteen & M
Laces, Valencia and Sw

Flannels, fine and com
lly fine and Salsbury
Cloths, oil do., vari

and demi pieces, very
cheap.
birds-eye and Russia Di
interpanes, cold do.
quality Bed Ticking,
ad common, Furniture
s,
ry superior article for

heavy Camlets, goat's
cassians and Bombaze
d London imitation

and Drapery Mus
s, Jaconet, Book and
rics, Bishop Lawn,
land and Fustians,
blue and dark cold C
do. Hdks. plain & C
Laces, Edgings, In
c.

te fig'd Lace Veils, la
white and green,
Collars and open Cra
raban, scollop and cra
and Damask Hdks.
d white merino Shawl
very cheap,
d Shawls, printed bor
d gum elastic Susp
and Misses' silk, col
assorted, do. do. Clo

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most fashionable col
Lustings, Matteoni's
d de-Berlin, of all col
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ite, blue, and straw
green Silk, suitable
Serge,
ing Canvass, patent
Saddler's do. and T
a great variety; Taff

et Wire and Trimm
d Dunstable Bonnets
at variety,
silk Cords, Gimps, I
sets, and P. Robes,
ench) 6-4 merino Cl
e colors, for ladies'
e warranted genuine,
n, olive, light blue,
dored merino Circass

ment of Calicoes, se
ortations, choice st
rtings and Sheetings

egro clothing,
ella, morocco, seal a
Bootees, Shoes and P
and Shoes,
atin, beaver & fine fu
p,
e fur Hats,
and cotton Umbrellas,
sols and uncommonly
sols, assorted,
Stocks, a great vari

o, Otto of Roses, P
Puffs, vestimental
&c.
and Medicines, most

a great variety,
gistics,
h best blade blade
sets complete,
d sets of Carvers &
p, a great variety,
e very superior wit

es, Adzes, large siz
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ustard and fine pla
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lasks, shot Belts,
locks and Worms,
Drivers and wood s
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h, hand and cow
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s and tea Pots,
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el blades and Com
s some extra large

bridle Bits,
stirrup and bridle Le
g and sportsmen's
ant sets of China, 7
do., a great vari
nt of plain and ric
izing a variety of a
this market.
old on the most re

28, 1832. 94tf

NOTICE.
By Edward J. Hale,
\$30 per annum, if paid in advance; \$3
during the year of subscription; or
at the end of the year.

Advertisements inserted for sixty cents per
line the first, and thirty cents for each succeed
ing line. Advertisers are requested to state
the number of insertions desired, or they will be com
puted at the Editor's discretion, and charged accordingly.
The Editor must be post paid.

NOTICE.
Persons that are indebted to the subscriber,
by bond, note or book account, are par
ticularly requested to call and settle the same, as I
am changing my business in Fayetteville. Longer in
quiries cannot be given.
HENRY L. JONES.
December 18th, 1832. 11-4f

Just Received,
100 Hds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
250 Casks Sweet Malaga WINE,
100 do Dry do do,
100 do do Sherry do,
100 do do Madeira do,
100 Bbls. Cases Wool Hats,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
December 18, 1832. 11-4f

FRESH LIME.
Casks fresh Thomastown Stone LIME,
Just received, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1832. 11-4f

Per Quarter.
Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, \$4 00
English Grammar, Geography, Arithme } 6 00
s and History,
Languages and higher branches of Eng } 8 00
lish Education,
Twenty-five Cents per quarter for Fire
do. do. will be required.

EDWARD ROWLAND.
Fayetteville, December 13, 1832. 11-4f

Hair! Hair! Hair!
The subscriber has just received and offers for
sale, 20 or 60 bushels of Plasterer's HAIR.
HENRY HORN.
December 18, 1832. 11-4f

NOTICE.
The subscriber having qualified at December
Term of Cumberland County Court, as Execu
tor of the last Will and Testament of David Smith,
deceased, hereby requests all those indebted to the Es
tate of said dec'd, to come forward and make
payment, and those to whom the Estate may be in
debted, are requested to present their demands pro
perly authenticated, within the time prescribed by
law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.
SOPHIA L. SMITH, Executrix.
December 11th, 1832. 11-4f

ASH FOR NEGROES.
The highest price in Cash will be paid for a few
trung Negroes, of either sex. Apply for infor
mation, at the store of Mr. Henry Horn.
December 17—2wpd

NOTICE.
The subscriber having determined on closing his
present business in Fayetteville, will sell out his
STOCK OF FANCY GOODS
At prime cost, consisting of
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Italian Silks and Satin Levantines,
Gros-de-Berlin and Gros-de-Naples,
Rich fancy colored Silks, all kinds,
A great variety of fancy Shawls,
Linen Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Cambric, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins,
A great variety of Silk and Cotton Hosiery,
Blond, gauze and bobinet lace Veils,
Robinet Lace Tippets and Collars,
Fancy Vestings and Italian Cravats,
Rich buck and horsekin Gloves,
Bombazines and Bombazettes,
Robbins, Laces and Footings,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Cambric and furniture Dimity,
One case fine Leghorn Bonnets,
One ditty, low priced,
Dunstable Bonnets and Caps,
Bats, Shoes and Looking Glasses,
Princess Corsets and Beaverteen,
An assortment of rich bonnet Ribbons,
A great variety of miscellaneous articles.
All of which will be sold much lower than former
prices.
HENRY L. JONES.
Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1832. 11-4f

FOR SALE,
By Thos. Sandford & Co.
30 Hds. Molasses,
20 kegs Nails, assorted,
40 bbls. No. 1 & 2 Mackerel,
15 casks Cheese,
60 casks blown Salt,
3 qrs. casks Malaga Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum.
—Also—
Swedes Iron, (handsomely assorted,) daily
received, which will be sold in lots on reasonable
terms.
November 20.

The Subscriber
Just received on consignment, and offers for
sale, at Person street,
100 Casks fresh Thomastown LIME,
6 Hds. good MOLASSES.
WILL O. JEFFREYS.
December 10, 1832.

Portrait Painting.
GARDNER has taken a Room in the
Black Row, one door west of Mr. Ray's, where
he may call on his services are respectfully in
vited. Specimens of his Painting may be seen
at the residence of Mr. P. Dailey.
Fayetteville, Nov. 27. 8tf

IRISH POTATOES, for sale
by the barrel or at retail, by
W. L. HAWLEY.
December 10, 1832. 10-4f

Notice.
THE Subscriber having qualified at December
Term of Cumberland County Court, as Execu
tor of the last Will and Testament of Elisha Steadman,
deceased, hereby requests all those indebted to the Es
tate of said dec'd, to come forward and make
payment, and those to whom the Estate may be in
debted, are requested to present their demands pro
perly authenticated, within the time prescribed by
law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.
JNO. OWEN.
December 7th, 1832.

VERY VALUABLE
Real and Personal Property
FOR SALE.
BY virtue of authority vested in me by the last
Will and Testament of Elisha Steadman, decedent,
I shall proceed to sell at Public Auction, in the
town of Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 10th of Janu
ary, and if necessary, on the following days, the whole
of the Real and Personal Property of which he died
possessed—or so much thereof as will be sufficient
to pay the debts of the deceased, consisting of the
following articles:
All the Household and Kitchen Furniture,
consisting of the usual articles of a well furnished
house, such as Bedsteads, Beds & Bedding, Chairs,
Tables, Carpets, &c., and some of them of the first
quality and newest fashion—an elegant Tea Set of
Silver, with China and Crockery Ware—Beaureaus
and Book Cases—with a valuable Library of Books,
&c. &c.
Also, Twelve very likely Negroes, among
them a valuable young Carpenter, and several house
servants. The Negroes are, all but one, young and
valuable, and of both sexes.
The Real Estate consists of the following Lots in
the Town of Fayetteville, and Lands in the County
of Cumberland, to-wit:
One Lot, containing two Tenements on
Person street, at present occupied by John M. Stead
man and George McNeill, with large and commodi
ous Warehouses, Cotton Sheds, &c.
Two brick Tenements (Liberty Point) oc
cupied by Chas. T. Haigh and Wm. Locke.
One Dwelling House and Lot, on Cool
Spring street, well known as the residence of the de
ceased for many years.
One Dwelling House and Lot, on Person
street, at present in the occupancy of Wm. L. Haw
ley.
One Lot, opposite the late residence of the
deceased and extending from Adam to Person street,
susceptible of an advantageous division. On this Lot
is a large Warehouse, Garden, &c.
One Lot, on Cool Spring and Adam streets,
on which is a Stable and Barn.
One large Lot, on Adam street, near the
residence of Samuel T. Hawley.
One small Lot, on alley, back of the Flour
Warehouse.
2,000 acres of Land, in the County of Cum
berland, lying on Beaver Creek, about 6 miles from
Fayetteville, containing one of the most valuable
Mill Seats in this section of the State. A Mill and
Dam has been erected on it at great expense, and
worked but for a short time, so that there is an al
most inexhaustible supply of Timber, and its being
so near the town of Fayetteville, must add greatly to
its value.
The Real Estate here offered for sale, is
believed to comprehend the most desirable situations
in Fayetteville, whether it be for Private Residence
or for commercial operations, and so favorable an op
portunity to procure such, seldom occurs.
Terms of Sale.—For the personal property,
six months credit, with bond and approved security.
For the real estate, two years credit will be given—
bond and approved security, with a mortgage on the
premises, will be required.
Persons disposed to examine any part of the estate
before the day of sale, are referred to John M. Stead
man.
JNO. OWEN, Ex'r.
December 7, 1832. 10s.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,
10 Hds. Molasses,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
10 doz. Champagne,
10 qrs. casks Malaga Wine,
50 casks fresh Lime—for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
December 10. 10tf

For Sale,
THE LOT, corner of Old street, where formerly
stood Mrs. Perry's brick house, the stone founda
tions of which are still standing. The Lot is 84
by 76 feet, and will be sold with or without the loose
Brick and Stones which are there.
A piece of Ground in a less mercantile and public
situation of this town would be taken in part pay
ment. For terms, apply to Mrs. Perry.
Fayetteville, December 10, 1832. 10-3t

Notice to Travellers,
FARE REDUCED.
THE Charleston Mail Coach, via Lumberton, Ma
rion Court House, and Georgetown, leaves the
Planter's Hotel every day at 2 o'clock P. M.
This Line has been greatly improved by the addi
tion of new Coaches and several Teams of Horses.
The time so arranged that Godfrey's Ferry and Pee
Dee Swamp are crossed by day light: The Houses of
accommodation are good.
Fare through \$18. Apply for Seats, or further in
formation, at the Planter's Hotel.
A. DOUGLASS, Agent for the Proprietor.
N. B. All Baggage and Parcels at the risk
of the owners.
December 10. 10tf

NOTICE.
For sale, the Farmer's and Planter's
ALMANAC,
For the year 1833—calculated for the meridian of
Salem, N. C., by the gross or dozen.
YARBROUGH & RAY.
December 10, 1832. 10 4w.

J. GALES & SONS
NORTH CAROLINA
Almanac,
FOR 1833.
For sale by
E. J. HALE.

FOR RENT,
UNTIL the 1st day of September next, the Rooms
at present occupied as the Observer Office.—
Possession will be given in a few days. Apply to
E. J. HALE.
November 27.

RIFLES.
An assortment of David Kennedy's RIFLES, for
sale,
By HALL & JOHNSON.
Oct. 16. 2-4

New and Cheap
Fancy Goods.
H. CAMPBELL, JR.
GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his friends,
and the Public, that he will still remain at the
old Stand, on the North side of Hay-street, a few
doors above the Market House, where he is now re
ceiving a large supply of
Fall and Winter Goods,
comprising all that is New and Fashionable, care
fully selected by himself, in New York and Philadel
phia; and is now determined to sell very low, for
Cash, Wholesale and Retail.
It is particularly requested, that all those, who
have been so often called on for payment of their ac
counts, and have hitherto neglected to do so, will
now make immediate payment, as it is necessary that
all old accounts should be settled without any delay.
H. CAMPBELL, JR.
N. B.—Daily Expected, A Large
Assortment of all kinds of SILK THREAD LACES,
New Style of Goods for Ladies' Dresses; IMPER
IAL TEA, in Canisters, LOAF and LUMP SUGAR,
&c. &c., with great variety of other Articles, too te
dious to enumerate.
H. C. Jr.
Fayetteville, 18th Sept., 1832. 9-4f

NEW GOODS.
C. & WINTER GOODS, consisting in
part of
Super & common Cloths, Cassimeres & Sattinets,
Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 10,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Gingham,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Canton Cord,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdks.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazette,
Cotton Perrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3, weaving Hoes,
Gilbert's Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks
and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manila Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valises,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldok, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocos, Mace, cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.
Nov. 20 7tf

HADLOCK'S
Vegetable Powder for Diseases of the
Lungs.
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.
NOTICE.
MR. DANIEL SUTHERLAND, is constituted
my Agent for the collection of all Notes and
Accounts due to me, with instructions to proceed
indiscriminately, by legal process, against all who
fail to pay on first application.
WM. L. HAWLEY.
Oct. 8. 1-4f

New Goods.
THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now
receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every
description, which is offered to the public at very re
duced prices; having been bought mostly at the New
York package sales, they will be sold extremely low,
Merchants from the country, will do well to call and
examine them. Among the Goods are super blue,
black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths,
Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino,
Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths,
Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankenes, Mole
skins, Bangup Cords, French Drill, Clark's spool
Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style,
4-4 and 6-4 Gingham, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian
Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Ja
conet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines,
lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings
and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen
Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 I
rish Sheet, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Mar
seilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet
merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dun
stable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.
SILKS.
Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustings, Gros-de-Berlins,
Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white,
pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Gar
ture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs
and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes,
rich fig'd Silks, Barege Crape Shawls, ladies' fancy
Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs,
&c. &c., together with many other articles too ted
ious to enumerate.
JNO. MCARN.
April 24, 1832. 77-4f

For Sale,
60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
March 5, 1832. 70tf

BLANKS
OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW FIRM.
THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their
friends and the public, that they have purchased
the Stock of Goods of Mr. Duncan Smith, and intend
conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm of
SMITH, McDONALD & CO.
two doors south of Market Square, where they re
quest all to come and examine for themselves.
Their Stock consists of a very general assortment
of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSI
MERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and fig
ured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all
necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a
great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES,
BODKINS, &c. They pledge themselves to dispose
of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all
Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a
workmanlike manner.
DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MACDONALD,
ARCH'D JOHNSON.
83-4f

June 5, 1832.
Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.
The Subscriber has commenced
business in the above line, in the
Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry
L. Jones, three doors south of Market
Square, where he will keep on hand a general assort
ment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture
and of warranted materials.
As he intends selling exclusively for cash, his cus
tomers may expect to be supplied on the lowest pos
sible terms.
PELEG PEARCE.
Boots and Shoes made to measure, and
repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.
March 6.
HAIR for Plastering, for sale by
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
May 8. 79-4f

Specific for Ague and Fever.
THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,
AN infallible remedy for Ague and Fever, and all
diseases of the stomach, arising from bile. Ex
perience, the surest and most convincing teacher, has
most satisfactorily proved the efficacy of this medi
cine, as a remedy for the above named diseases.
It has frequently been tried, in long standing cases
of Ague and Fever, and has been attended with suc
cess. If resorted to on the first attack of the Ague,
one dose is sufficient.
Patients who use this medicine, will not find them
selves, while using it, under the necessity of chang
ing their ordinary diet, or suspending their attention
to business.
When the stomach is surcharged with bile, one
dose of the MEDICAMENTUM gives re
lief, as it cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors
and prevents all predisposition to head-ache, indi
gestion and fevers, it will be found to be one of the
most useful and convenient Spring and Fall purga
tives that can be resorted to.
For sale by
THOMAS COCHRAN,
North East corner of Market Square.
To the Public.
THE Subscribers do most cheerfully recommend
THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,
for Agues and Fevers, having suffered much from
that distressing complaint and found no permanent
relief until they made use of that Medicine. It is
perfectly safe and gives immediate relief when taken
according to directions.
ARCH'D SMITH,
NEILL MCNAIR,
CASWELL S. BRAY.
July 9th, 1832. 88-4f

Wanted.
AN OVERSEER to take charge of the Poor and
Work House of Cumberland County, to whom
suitable wages will be given. Application in writing
to be made to either of the Subscribers, on or before
the first day of January next, on which day at the
Court House of said County, the selection will be
made known.
JOHN MACRAE,
NEAL BEARD,
JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.,
W. WADDILL, Jr.,
Wardens of Cumberland County.
December 11, 1832. 110-4f

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
MOORE COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Full Term, 1832.
ALEXANDER KELLY, vs.
ALEXANDER FRY. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,
vs. } Levied on Chest of Tools, &c.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that
Alexander Fry resides beyond the limits of this
State, it is Ordered by the Court, that publication be
made for six weeks successively, in the Carolina Ob
server, a paper printed in Fayetteville, that the said
Alexander Fry be, and appear before the Judge of
our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the
County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage,
on the last Monday in February next, then and there
to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment by
default will be entered up against him.
Witness, JAMES MCBRYDE, Clerk of said Court at
Office, this 30th day of November, A. D., 1832.
(10-6w.) JAMES MCBRYDE.

Factorage and Commission
BUSINESS.
THE Subscriber having for the present, opened an
Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of
Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with
Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry
on his business as usual.
All kinds of Produce received and sold or for
warded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchand
ize received and forwarded, together with all other
business pertaining to a general commission agency.
He will also attend to the offering for discount, re
newal and payment of notes at the different Banks
in this place, to which branch of his business he will pay
particular attention, and flatters himself, that from his
general knowledge of the business of the place, he
will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.
JOSEPH BAKER.
Fayetteville, June 27. 34-4f

LIME.
Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of
Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very
superior article) just received and for sale by
E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
January 2, 1832. 61tf

Sugar and Coffee.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
S. T. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hds.
Porto-Rico do, in hds.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.
JOHN MUNN.
April 7. 76tf

The Subscriber,
by Mr. O. P. Stark—
8 Hds and 12 bbls good Sugar,
15 bags Coffee,
10 hds Molasses,
7 tons assorted Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
40 pieces good Hemp Bagging, 42 inches wide,
25 coils of Bale Rope,
100 lbs. Twine,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
Dupont's Gun Powder,
German and Blistered Steel,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Alum,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Saltpetre and Pearlash,
Gum Shellac and Logwood,
Superfine Flour, and Bacon,
Salt of different qualities, some as low price as 25
cents per bushel. W. WHITEHEAD.
Oct. 15. 2-4f

Piano Forte.
JUST received from the Manufacturer, one clas
sant PIANO FORTE, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
November 20. 7tf

FOR SALE,
LAWRENCE & LEMAY'S
ALMANAC,
For the Year 1833.
By ARCH'D CAMPBELL.
November 20, 1832. 7tf

FOR SALE,
KEGS WHITE LEAD, warranted pure,
102 Gall. Lamp Oil,
2000 lbs. Glauber Salts, 900 lbs. Epsom,
200 lbs. Chloride Lime,
1 bale Hops,
1 carboy Aquafortis,
1 do Sulphuric Acid,
7 Hammers Black Bottles,
Linsced, Train and Sweet Oil,
Glass 8x10 and 10x12, Putty in bladders,
Ink Powder and Liquid Ink, Maynard &
Noyes,
Red and coloured wafers,
Syrup Sassa-parilla and Liverwort,
Swain's Panacea, (genuine,)
Indelible Ink,
Maccassar and Bear's Oil, (genuine,)
Peppermint and Bonsect Lozenges,
Chlorine Tooth-wash, a very superior arti
cle for cleansing the Teeth, (genuine,)
Osborne's Superior Water Colours, in Ma
ple and Mahogany Boxes,
Superior Hair, Clothes, Hatter's, Paint and
White-wash Brushes,
Surgeon and Dentist Instruments, superior
quality,
Hull's, Eberle's and common Trusses,
Shop Furniture, Crucibles, Retorts, and e
vaporating Dishes,
Patent Medicines, (a large assortment.)
ALSO,
Almonds, Raisins, Filberts & English Wal
nuts.
R. MAYNARD & CO.
October 2. 800-4f

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends
and the public that he has now on hand and is
receiving a general assortment of
GOODS,
In the Store of the late Thomas Fuller, and requests
all those wishing to supply themselves with the fol
lowing articles to call and examine his stock, as he
intends to sell at the lowest market price for cash or
produce—
15 Hds. SUGAR, Porto Rico and New Orleans,
5000 lbs. green St. Jago Coffee,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
German, Blistered and Cast Steel,
192 pieces heavy Dundee and Tow Bagging,
100 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides best sole Leather,
500 lbs. Harness Leather,
300 lbs. Skirting and Bridle Leather,
50 Hds. bright retailing Molasses,
600 bushels Adam Salt,
600 bushels Cadiz do.,
125 casks Liverpool do.,
50 kegs Nails and Brads,
10 bags Spice,
5 do. Pepper.
An assortment of Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Bon
nets, Hardware, Cutlery, Blacksmith's Tools, Cotton
and Wool Cards, ready made Clothes and Cloaks,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Loaf Sugar, &c.
JONES FULLER.
October 29. 54-4f

Wine.
10 Quarter Casks sweet Malaga WINE,
10 do do Lisbon do.
Now landing, for sale by
A. KIMBALL.
November 13. 56-4f

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.
PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the
Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to
incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road
Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed
by the said Act, Give Notice, That Books for Sub
scription to the Capital Stock of the said Company
will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the
8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape
Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther no
tice.

DUNCAN MACRAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT.
Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf

PLANTER'S HOTEL.
R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has ta
ken the large and commodious House known
as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on
Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate
Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office
is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages ar
rive at and depart from.
Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf

25 Kegs cut NAIL, 9 assorted from 4d to 20d, just
received and for sale by
J. MUNN.
March 13. 71tf

COLUMBIA, S. C. DEC. 18, 1832.
PRESIDENTIAL EDICT AGAINST SOUTH CAROLINA!

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Preston moved to suspend the orders of the day, in order that he might place before them a most important and extraordinary document that had been transmitted to him, by our Senator in Congress. The orders were accordingly suspended.

Mr. Preston then proceeded to say, that, in the midst of the grave deliberations of this House—in the face of the decision of the great sovereign power of the State, rendered through a Convention of her people, in utter despite of the appeal by them made, from the tyranny of the General Government, to the high, inherent principles of the Constitution, and to the rights and liberties reserved to the State, against great and alarming usurpations by the Federal power; a single branch of that government, to the whole of which we deny the power in question, has assumed singly to decide the entire controversy—to take judicial and legislative, as well as executive cognizance of the matter, and to cut the gordian knot of these Constitutional difficulties with the sword.

The principles, thus avowed, as those on which the future liberties of this country were compulsively to rest, were not less new and startling, than was the mode of announcing them. Who, and whom are we? Are we Russian serfs, or slaves of a Divan? Are we on the Banks of the Bosphorus, or the Nerva, or, is it on our own free streams that these things are proclaimed? Was our high and well considered appeal to Congress and the States in this manner to be met by the blind fury and indecency of a man who thus vents upon the liberties of the country, his own personal animosities?

We should, he insisted, hurl back instant scorn and defiance, for this impotent missile of despicable malignity. Of answer to its paltry sophisms, and disgraceful invectives, it was utterly unworthy. But the country and the world should know, how perfectly we despise and defy him! and they should be told that, before they plant such principles as his upon our free soil, the bones of many an enemy shall whiten our shores—the carcasses of many a traitor and traitor blacken our air.

He offered therefore, the following resolution:

Whereas, the President of the United States has issued his proclamation, denouncing the proceedings of this State, calling upon the citizens to renounce their primary allegiance, and threatening them with military coercion, unwarranted by the constitution, and utterly inconsistent with the existence of a free State. Be it therefore,

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested forthwith to issue his proclamation, warning the good people of this State, against the attempt of the President of the United States to seduce them from their allegiance; exhorting them to disregard his vain menaces, and to be prepared to sustain the dignity and protect the liberty of the State, against the arbitrary measures proposed by the President.

A gentleman then asking the reading of the proclamation, Mr. W. P. Finley rose, and went through it. The House listened to it with an exceedingly marked indignation. At the passage, however, where the President calls us "his children" and talks to the State "like a father," there was a general laugh over the whole house.

Messrs. R. Barnwell Smith, Isaac Holmes, and F. Pickens successively rose, and expressed with great eloquence and spirit, views of equal detestation and contempt against this proceeding. Mr. Smith insisted, that as it breathed the very worst doctrines of consolidation, and called in the most violent methods of enforcing them—and, more especially as it held even the tyrannical doctrines, that we had not even the right to secede, all men, of all parties, must refuse to sanction it, by their votes. He called therefore, for the yeas and nays. They were taken: Yeas 90, Nays 24; every Union man voting against the resolutions.

They were passed and sent to the other house, where Mr. Butler made a fine animated speech in support of them: of which, as well as of those of Messrs. Smith, Holmes and Pickens, we will endeavor to give an account in our next. It was to-day impossible for us to do so in this.—Telegraph.

Virginia on Nullification.—In the House of Delegates, on the 13th, Gov. Floyd communicated the Ordinance and Addresses of the South Carolina Convention, accompanied by the following Message, in which he very decidedly takes the part of South Carolina:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
December 13, 1832.

To the House of Delegates:

I have received from the Governor of the Commonwealth of South Carolina, with a request to lay before you, an official document containing an Ordinance adopted by a Convention of the people of that State, convened according to their constitution and laws, to take under consideration all the Tariff laws passed by the Congress of the United States, for the protection of certain species of labor, and to determine upon their constitutionality.

It will be perceived from the document presented to you, that South Carolina, acting in her sovereign capacity, in that Convention of the people, has now declared those laws unconstitutional, and not law, and by various enactments, forbidden the attempt on the part of the Federal Government to carry them into execution within the limits of her territory after the first day of February next.

Before taking that step, our sister State repeatedly protested and pressed her memorials upon the consideration of Congress, earnestly entreating them to abandon laws so unequal and unjust in their operation, presenting in the clearest and strongest terms and most vivid colors, the scene of utter ruin and desolation which must ensue to her, if they persist in building up a system so unequal and oppressive.

All this has been disregarded by that body; which from being the deputies or agents of the States, aspire to control their principles, and to limit their own power only by the construction the majority of their own body may think proper to give to the Constitution.

During the war of the Revolution which made the States of this Confederacy free and independent, and gave them a name and rank among the nations of the earth, South Carolina, the land of Sumpter and of Marion, stood firm and displayed in the field of battle, deeds of valor, which have shed a blaze of glory over her name, gaining renown for her heroes and immortality for the wisdom of her legislators. She has taken this step justified, as she avers, by the Con-

stitution, which recognizing her as a sovereign party to the instrument, guarantees to her, in virtue of her reserved powers as such, the right to judge of the infractions of the compact, and the mode and measure of redress.

Many questions of deep importance have heretofore agitated these States, but none have equalled this in importance, either in the interest it ought to excite among the people, or in the effects it may produce upon this Confederacy. A sovereign State has spoken her sentiments in relation to this subject and has pronounced those laws unconstitutional.—Should force be resorted to by the Federal Government, the horror of the scenes hereafter to be witnessed cannot now be pictured, even by the affrighted imagination.

The genius and spirit of our institutions are wholly adverse to such a step, and ought not to permit the mind of any to look in that direction—for what surely has any State for her existence as a sovereign, if a difference of opinion should be punished by the sword as Treason? Surely civil war is not a remedy for wrongs, in a country where the people are recognized as sovereign, and each individual has the right to the full and free expression of his opinion.

The moment has arrived when you are called on to speak, and if possible, once more sustain the liberties of the country.—In a government of limited powers, like that of the United States, acting upon communities so distant from each other, and of such variety of interest, it is not to be wondered at, if the legislation of the majority should sometimes press unequally upon the interests of the minority; in all such cases, a due regard to justice should prompt that majority to an investigation of the causes, with a view to a redress of the grievances. But, when this is denied on the part of the majority, and their right to persist in such a course of legislation is solemnly put in issue by the action of one or more sovereign States, it seems to me, the part of wisdom not to appeal to the sword, for the settlement of such issue, but that an amicable reference should be made to the great tribunal which formed and adopted the Constitution, namely: the people of the States themselves.—To refuse this, would be to discredit the fundamental truth, which lies at the foundation of all our institutions—that the people are capable of self government. Such a course is due to the interests of all, to the harmony of all, to the Constitution, to the Union, and what is the end and object of these—to Liberty itself.

On you depends in a high degree the future destiny of this Republic. It is for you now to say, whether the brand of civil war shall be thrown into the midst of these States—and our firsides allured in blood—or whether, trusting to the wisdom and integrity of the people, you will appeal to the States of the Union for the maintenance of that harmony, and those State Rights in which they have an equal interest with ourselves, and avert, if possible, the impending calamity of civil war.

That your deliberations upon this important subject may result in a friendly and final settlement of the limitations of power, in imparting new life and vigor to the Constitution, and in restoring the lost harmony of the country, is the ardent and sincere wish of your Fellow Citizen,

JOHN FLOYD.

Upon this Message, a highly animated and exciting debate arose. Gen. Brodnax moved to refer the whole subject to a select committee. He said that the State of Virginia ought to throw herself into the breach, as a mediator between the conflicting parties—as a friend to the Union and a friend to South Carolina.—Her position was an exceedingly perilous one.—On one side, said he, we are assailed with principles, which seem to be impracticable, and with measures which threaten to result in dissolution and bloodshed. On the other, we are menaced by doctrines promulgated by those who, to use the language of scripture, "sit in high places"—which are diametrically opposed to the principles which Virginia has always entertained—to the principles of Jefferson and Madison—and which threaten to break down the barriers which have hitherto preserved the rights of the States, and merge this Union in one great consolidated government. We regret exceedingly the extent to which South Carolina has gone—we regret that she should have pushed her measures for redress beyond the receding point, before she had consulted with the other States, and exhausted every effort for amicable adjustment. It was especially to be deplored that the period of time which she had fixed for the decision of the matter at issue, should have been so short that it appeared almost impossible that the present Congress could impose its good offices for the restoration of tranquility and the removal of her burthens—even if inclined to do so—or that she could hear the reasonings of her sister States. But whatever were the errors of South Carolina, still her interests were in many respects the interests of all the Southern States—and right or wrong, we must feel sympathy in her misfortunes and her fate. He admitted that the sentiments of one of our great men, that "the Union must be preserved" met with his full concurrence. It must be preserved—but not at the point of the bayonet! What is to be done? There are only three courses which seem to present themselves—Either South Carolina must retract—or Congress must accede to her demands—or some mediatorial influence must be exercised to decide between the conflicting parties. Force is not to be considered. He could not express his feelings in reflecting upon the events of a civil war. Proclamations could be put on paper—strong and warlike resolutions could be passed—but when the dread reality approaches—when brothers prepare to cut the throats of brothers—who but shrink from such a method of arbitration? We all know that civil wars are always the most bloody and cruel—that the passions engendered in such contests are savage and implacable.—If we look at the records of border wars, we shall find that they have been carried on, whenever they have occurred, with unsparring ferocity. And in case this rupture should eventuate in hostilities—which I pray God in his mercy to avert—Virginia will become a border State, and share deeply in the terrors and miseries of the conflict. Let us ask then, can nothing be done? Of old, in the Roman Commonwealth, no patriot ever allowed himself to despair of the Republic. And it is a homely adage, that "where there is life there is hope." It appeared to Mr. B. that Virginia was called upon by every motive of patriotism—by every tie of political affiliation—to interpose her influence and her councils, to avert, if possible, one of the heaviest calamities with which a nation was ever threatened.

He hoped that our brethren of South Carolina would have the interposition of Virginia with feelings of respect and kindness, which might lead to beneficial results.—Should they see Virginia moving upon the troubled waters, and calling upon them to listen to friendly counsels, while they are not called upon entirely to sacrifice the principles for which they are contending, they may pause in their career, and peace may yet be restored. Let us see whether something may not be done, by the general reference of the subject to a committee? Let us see whether South Carolina will not listen to the counsels of a State, from whom they assume to have borrowed the principles on which they now act. Let us address them in the kindest, most conciliatory and fraternal manner—and implore her to stay, for the present at least, her rash and perilous course; and also let us address a solemn appeal to the General Government—propose a General Convention of all the States—urge on Congress the immediate introduction of a system of gradual reduction in the duties to the revenue standard—deprecate the intervention of arms on either hand, and in doing so, let us sustain those principles which have ever been the pride and the trust of Virginia.

He closed by some remarks in approbation of the President's message, but the Proclamation he thought did not accord with the spirit of the Message.

Mr. Dade thought "that if the suggestions of the Governor's Message were followed, they would lead to ruinous consequences."—When the subject should come to be discussed, he hoped it would be with closed doors.

Mr. Moore entirely approved of the Proclamation, and as the Message of the Governor and the remarks of Mr. Brodnax, censuring that document, would go forth to the public, "he wished it to be known that there were some members of the House who entirely approved of the course of the President."

The proposition of Mr. Brodnax was adopted, and the committee appointed to consist of Messrs. Brodnax, Dade, Gholson, Wallace, Randolph, Gilmer, Faulkner, Moore, Miller, Charlton, Brown, Goode and McCoy.

The Richmond Enquirer speaks in strong terms of disapprobation of Gov. Floyd's Message. It proposes that the Legislature send a committee of four or five eminent men to Columbia, to procure a suspension or recall of the Ordinance, &c. The same course is recommended to our Legislature, by a writer in the N. C. Constitutionalist, in the following forcible language:

To the Members of the present General Assembly.

FELLOW CITIZENS: At a period so delicate and important in our national affairs; so pregnant with good or evil, to the present and future generations, no apology is deemed necessary for this address. If a hint shall be thrown out even by the humblest citizen in the community, deserving the attention of the highest functionary, you will not disregard it, because of the unknown source from which it emanates. The attitude which the State of South Carolina at present occupies towards the General Government, is calculated to excite the deepest anxiety in the breast of every lover of his country. That State, in Convention has adopted an ordinance declaring certain acts of Congress null and void, from and after the first day of February next. On the other hand, the President has issued his proclamation, avowing his determination to enforce the laws, believing them as he does to be constitutional. At a crisis so portentous, the inquiry again and again obtrudes itself upon the mind, can any thing be done to avert the impending danger? It is respectfully suggested, that it is in your power to do something; at least to make the effort. My plan then is, that the Joint Select Committee to whom has been referred the South Carolina documents, should forthwith report: 1. That the Legislature pass the appropriate Resolutions for calling a General Convention of all the States.

2. That the Legislature by joint ballot, elect three Commissioners, whose duty it shall be forthwith to repair to Columbia, and there endeavor to get the Convention to reassemble, or the Legislature to postpone the day for carrying the Ordinance into effect.

3. That the said Commissioners be also authorized on behalf of the State to memorialize the President, requesting him to forbear taking any step at present for enforcing the collection of the revenue, that may tend to an open rupture with the people of South Carolina; and further, that he convene the next Congress on some day early in April next, with a view of considering the present "extraordinary" state of our national affairs.

Let the venerable Nathaniel Macon be one of the Commissioners. He is a soldier of the revolution; a friend of Jefferson; the long tried advocate of State Rights; and the defender of Southern wrongs. He will not hesitate at such a period to come forth from his retirement, and his advice and entreaties would receive greater weight with the politicians of South Carolina at this period, than perhaps any other man living. If you do any thing you should do it speedily. For if the Rubicon is once passed all will be lost. Let me then exhort you to reflect on these matters, and act as your better judgments shall direct. It is worse than folly to be dealing in anathemas against Nullification. The sentiment of the people of North Carolina is decided and understood in regard to that point. The times do not call for denunciation, but for palliatives. Such is the excited state of public feeling in South Carolina, that it is not to be expected that she will now act of her own accord, unless through the mediation of a friend. Her State pride and chivalric spirit urges her on. But forbearance on the part of the President would not only be magnanimous but a virtue. Let me once more then urge you by every thing that you hold dear to our common country, to act and to act speedily. Now is the accepted time; a month, or a week may forever be too late. Let not the blood of our country be shed, if it be practicable to avoid it.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

FOREIGN.

New York, December 14.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—By the Ontario from London, papers to the 4th ult. are received from that city.

The Belgian question seems after all the protocols, too probably destined to light up a European war. The French fleet had joined that of England at Spithead, and a part of the combined force had sailed for the Scheldt.—A convention had been formed and duly ratified between France and England, as to the terms and measures of their mutual interposition in the quarrel between Leopold and William; of which the material stipulation is said to be, that if Antwerp be not given up by the Dutch by the 12th of November, the French army will enter Belgium. On being apprised of this convention, the Russian plenipotentiaries, who have heretofore attended the London conference, notified the British government that according to their instructions they must themselves absent themselves from the Conference.

In Portugal, there has been more fighting, without result. The fleets, too, as we heard by the way of Cadiz, did have an encounter off Vigo, though not one that determined anything.

From Greece the accounts are all of anarchy and misrule. The youthful Otho will find the throne any thing but of down.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that the whole of Sir Walter Scott's debts have been paid. The creditors met in Edinburgh on the 29th October, when the remaining sum of \$3,000, was settled, in the following manner—22,000, life insurance, 11,000, cash in hand for works recently sold, 20,000, paid on the part of the family. Thus, says an English paper, in the period of six short years, this enormous sum has been actually produced by the workings of one man's unassisted intellectual powers!—a fact in the history of literature of which there is no example in past times, and probably never will be again. The subject of raising a splendid monument to his memory was to be brought before Parliament.

Later.—From France, papers have been

received at New York up to Nov. 5th. We have read the papers carefully, (says the American,) and are confirmed in the conclusion that the resumption of Hostilities between Belgium and Holland is inevitable. How far the war may become general, our readers, who are aware of the feverish state of Europe, will judge for themselves. Our Havre correspondent, one whose opinion is entitled to great weight, says, "there will be no general war."

VIENNA, Oct. 25.—We have scarcely any political news. It appears certain that Austria, Prussia, and Russia, have adopted a new basis on the Belgian question, in virtue whereof the troops of France will not be permitted to enter Belgium.

Communication.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Robeson County, friendly to the Union and opposed to Nullification, convened at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 14th day of December 1832. The meeting was called to order by Joseph Ryan, Esq. and on motion, Col. John Brown was appointed Chairman and Richard C. Bunting Secretary.

After an address from the Chair, explanatory of the objects of the meeting, on motion of James McNeill, Esq. a committee were appointed to prepare and submit resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, composed of the following persons, to wit:—Richard C. Rhodes, James McNeill, Thomas A. Norment, R. W. Fuller, Archibald S. Browne, Joseph Regan and Malcom Patterson, Esq's, who retired for a minute, and on their return Richard C. Rhodes, Esq. reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WE, a portion of the citizens of Robeson County, believing it to be an inalienable right of a Free People, peaceably to assemble and express their opinions upon all subjects of a political nature, having witnessed, with the most heartfelt regret, the proceedings of the late convention of our sister State of South Carolina, for nullifying and resisting the Laws of the General Government, and as we honestly believe, tending to annihilate those hallowed principles which have for the last half century, supported the grandeur of our national edifice; believing that those proposed measures are at variance with the purity, the honor, and the very existence of the Federal Union, threatening revolution and bloodshed with all the attendant train of horrors incident to Civil War; and, believing it to be the duty of every citizen "to frown indignantly upon every attempt to separate one portion of the Union from the other," therefore

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that we view the assertion of a right by the Convention of South Carolina, and all Laws made in pursuance thereof, to nullify the solemn acts of the General Government, as unwarranted by the constitution of the United States; inconsistent with the preservation of the Federal Union; tending to weaken the bonds by which we exist as a Nation; subversive of civil order, and calculated to produce results, which should be deprecated by every true American.

Resolved, That we cherish for our brethren of South Carolina, the warmest feelings of fraternal regard, but that we view Nullification as a political heresy, and that we will, "for weal or for woe," be found struggling for our Country, and the supremacy of her Laws.

Resolved, That we regard the Congress of the United States, as the only proper medium through which, a redress of grievances complained of in the Southern States, the operation of the Tariff Laws, may be found.

Resolved, That we estimate the constitution of the United States, as the bulwark of our liberties, the ark of our political safety, and as such will support the Chief Magistrate of the nation, in all necessary measures for its preservation, maintenance and defence, and for the Union of the States.

Resolved, That we deprecate the idea of a Southern Convention, as tending to encourage sectional prejudices and calculated to impair the integrity of the Federal Union.

Resolved, That we believe the Tariff laws to be unequal in their operation, and oppressive to the Southern States. But that we highly approve of the modification of the last session of Congress, and firmly rely on the wisdom and patriotism of that enlightened body, for such further modification as will give satisfaction to every portion of our beloved Country.

Resolved, That we view the present, as an eventful crisis in the history of our Government, that "united we stand, divided we fall," and that all those citizens who have enjoyed the blessings of liberty should rally around the constitution and shield it from the infliction of a blow which threatens its destruction.

Resolved, That we will not yield our political support to any citizen, who shall declare his opinion in favor of Nullification, or a dissolution of the States, or who shall lend his influence, to excite in the minds of the people, a doctrine which may have a tendency to overthrow a government universally admitted to be the best calculated to insure the happiness of its citizens.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the People of the other Counties in this State, where they have not been already held, to hold similar meetings.

Resolved, That Editors of Newspapers in this State friendly to the Union and opposed to Nullification, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

The thanks of the meeting were then tendered to the Chairman and Secretary and the meeting adjourned.

JOHN BROWN, Ch'r.

R. C. BUNTING, Sec'y.

PRINTERS.—It is a fact highly honorable to the profession, that in the present Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, there are NINE PRINTERS; showing in how little respect the citizens of this commonwealth hold the monstrous doctrines which govern the Senate of the United States on this subject. Another fact may as well be mentioned while we are upon this subject, showing that in this happy land of republican institutions, the way to honor and distinction is open to all denominations and grades of citizens, who choose to practice virtue and perseverance. The fact alluded to is this: A member of the late electoral college informed us, that upon going in to the Senate Chamber, whilst that body was in session, he was both surprised and pleased to find three gentlemen who had served as apprentices under him, occupying seats as SENATORS.—Pa. Reporter.

Great opportunities make great men. In the unwrought quarries of the human mind, there is always wealth of intellect to meet the exigence of every occasion; but Nature, economical in all her operations, seldom lavishes her richer treasures in the ordinary course of affairs.—Ral. Register.

OBSERVER

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 18.

LEGISLATIVE.

The Appropriation Bill has passed the reading in the Senate, and the Register will certainly pass that House, the smaller majority than in the Commons, which there was but little debate, on the reply by Mr. McQueen. The yeas and nays on its passage.

YEAS—Adams, Arrington, Baker, Bonner, Borden, Bragg, Beaman, Bonham, Clark, Cloman, Craig, Cromwell, Daniel, Gary, Gee, Gillespie, Grady, Graves, Harrison, Harper, Harrison, Harby, Harlan, Jarvis, J. B. Jones, R. Jones, Jordan, McClellan, Lee, Little, Long, Maulsby, McLeod, McLeary, McMillan, Nelson, Outlaw, O'Brien, Piers, Potts, Rand, Roberts, S. T. Sawyer, F. A. Sawyer, Simmons, Skinner, Spruill, Stallings, Sumner, G. A. Thompson, L. Thompson, Townsend, Tunstall, Ward, Welch, Wilcox, Wooten, C. Wooten.—73.

NAYS.—Abernathy, Allison, Barringer, Burgin, Canaler, Clayton, Courts, Cuthbertson, Davidson, Dewes, Dockery, Eccles, Edmonston, Emmitt, Enloe, Feltz, Guthrie, Gwynn, Hart, Hill, Horton, Ledford, Locke, Loudermilk, Lyon, McNeill, Mask, Monk, Montgomery, McNeill, McQueen, Park, Peoples, Pender, Polk, Saintclair, Settle, Sherwood, Thomas, Ury, Waddell, Wadsworth, Whitaker, Whitaker, Wiseman, Witcher, Wooten.—60.

We have received from a friend a copy of Mr. Pearson's report and bill subject of Convention. His plan is, to send certain amendments to the people, without the intervention of a Convention. As the Constitution does not prescribe a mode of making amendments, he argues the people may do themselves as they see fit. They can elect Delegates to do for them in Convention; that whenever it is ascertained a majority of the people agree to amend such amendments are valid, and that the legislature has a right to provide for the amendment of that fact, either by calling a convention, or by submitting distinct propositions to the people. He therefore submits, providing, that at the next election, polls be opened, to receive the votes of all free persons entitled to vote for members of House of Commons, "for," or against the amendments proposed; which amendments be part of the Constitution, if sanctioned by a majority. The amendments are,

1. To abolish the present system of representation, and to deprive the 7 towns of right to a distinct representation.

2. To lay off the State into 40 districts having regard to white population and location, each of which districts to have one Senator and two Commons, but where a district contains more than one county, each county shall be entitled to one Commons. The State will consist of 40 members and the Commons of 87.

3. Deprives free people of color of right of suffrage.

4. The Legislature to meet once in 3 years, to be elected biennially.

5. The Governor to be elected by the people, every two years, and eligible only for terms in succession.

6. The 14th section of the Constitution repealed, and the Legislature to fix the number appointing General and Field Officers.

7. Repeals so much of the 33d section as provides that persons who deny the truth of the Protestant Religion shall be incapable of holding office.

8. Future amendments to be made this two sessions in succession, by a majority two-thirds: then to be submitted to the people, and if ratified by a majority, to form part of the Constitution.

We have not heard what probability there is of the adoption of this plan. Most of the provisions we think well of.

In the Senate, a bill reported by Mr. Lee from the Committee on the subject of a Convention, entitled "A bill to call a Convention to fix on a place for locating the seat of Government," was indefinitely postponed on first reading, by yeas and nays as follows:

For the Postponement.—Messrs. Askew, Bell, Bledsoe, Bateman, Bullock, Collins, Cowper, Dabney, Faison, Harrison, Hawkins, Hinton, Hussey, Lindsey, Marshall, Matthews, Melvin, Montgomery, of Hertford, Montgomery, of Orange, Moye, of Greene, Norman, Rhodes, Sewell, Skinner, Spaight, Spencer, Vanhook, Wilson, and Williams.—34.

Against the Postponement.—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Brittain, Carson, Carter, Dobson, Gavin, Hoge, Hoke, Houston, Howell, Kerr, Lamb, Leake, McDowell, Massey, Moffitt, Moore, Parham, Park, Stedman, Toomer, Tyson and Wellborn.—20.

The bill for the erection of a new Court House out of parts of Burke and Buncombe, has passed the Commons, 67 to 61, and it is hoped will pass the Senate.

Considerable debate occurred in the Senate on Wednesday, on a motion to take up Resolutions on the subject of the Tariff and Nullification, in committee of the whole. It was resisted on the ground that a joint select Committee of both Houses was already raised with instructions to consider and report matters of similar import, and it would therefore be indecorous to anticipate their action. The House refused to go into Committee and the Resolutions lie upon the table.

No day has been yet fixed on to ballot for a Supreme Court Judge to fill the vacancy occasioned by Judge Hall's resignation. The names of Judge Daniel, of Halifax, John Toomer, of Fayetteville, and Henry Seawell, of Wake, are in nomination for the Office.

Mr. McLeod moved that a proposition be sent to the Senate, to have printed for each member, ten copies of the President's Proclamation in relation to South Carolina. Mr. Pierce remarked, as that Proclamation forth the doctrines maintained by the General Government, it would only be proper that it should be accompanied by an exposition of the grounds assumed by the State. He moved

On Bill has passed in the House, and the Register of the House, though a little debate, only by Mr. Long, and McQueen. The following are on its passage:

On Wednesday, Mr. Spaight's bill in relation to the abolition of the Supreme Court and the revival of the old Conference System, was rejected in the Senate by a majority of two votes. It was advocated by Messrs. Hinton and Carson, and opposed by Mr. Wellborn.

Bills presented.—In the Senate.—By Mr. Hawkins, from the Military Committee, a bill to amend the Militia Laws. And many private bills.

In the Commons.—By Mr. Wiseman, to exempt from execution a certain portion of the Farming Utensils and Household and Kitchen Furniture of the citizens of this State.—By Mr. Craigie, a bill to emancipate Joseph Hostler, of Fayetteville.—By Mr. McCleese, to prevent the issuing of writs of *capias ad satisfaciendum* on judgments obtained before Justices of the Peace in the first instance.—By Mr. Parke, making appropriations for public roads. (Provides that \$100,000 of the capital owned by the State in the several Banks, shall, when the affairs of said Institutions are wound up, be divided amongst the several counties *pro rata*, for the purpose of improving the stage roads throughout the State.)—By Mr. Murray, making the owners of Dogs liable for the value of Sheep that they kill or otherwise injure.—By Mr. Eccles, to incorporate the Donjon Academy and Manual Labour School, in the town of Fayetteville.—By Mr. Shepard, to establish the Merchants' Bank in the town of Newbern.

Resolutions presented.—By Mr. Toomer, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of repealing that section of the Revenue Act of 1822, which imposes a tax of \$200 on Exchange Offices, &c. By Mr. Spruill, instructing the Committee on Internal Improvement to inquire into the expediency of draining the low lands belonging to the State in the Counties of Tyrell, Washington and Hyde. By Mr. Parke, instructing the Committee on Education to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Working School in this State, upon the principle of the Fellenburg School at Hofwyl, Germany.

Petitions presented.—Praying the establishment of a Branch of any Bank the State may create, at Elizabeth City. Four petitions for the establishment of a Branch at Leaksville, Rockingham County.—By Mr. McNeill, from sundry citizens of Fayetteville, praying the passage of an act to prohibit cattle and other stock running at large in said town.

Bills rejected.—To repeal the act exempting Teachers and Scholars from working on roads and mustering.—To amend the second section of an act passed at the last session for the better regulation of slaves and free negroes.—To repeal in part an act passed in 1827, for making process in equity efficient against persons who abscond and reside without the limits of the State.

The bill to exempt Quakers, &c. from Militia duty, which was rejected in the House of Commons, was subsequently reconsidered and passed.

Bills passed into Laws.—Amendatory of the several acts incorporating the Roanoke and Cape Fear Navigation Companies and providing the mode of enforcing the collection of Tolls.—To incorporate the Haywood Boating Company.—Vesting in the County Courts the State the right of establishing additional places of public sale in their respective counties.

LATEST.
Editor's Correspondence.
Raleigh, Saturday night Dec. 22.

The bill appropriating \$50,000 for rebuilding the Capitol in this City, has become a law. Its final reading in the Senate by a majority of seven votes. There was a majority of nine on the second reading, but Mr. Carson, of Rutherford, changed his vote from affirmative to the negative. Messrs. McNeill, of Burke, Montgomery, of Orange, Bladen, and Simmons, of Columbus, considered doubtful, all voted for the bill. Citizens of Raleigh, of course, feel much gratified, and intend giving I understand to members, some public demonstration of their thanks.

The balloting for Superior Court Judges, Gov. Swain, comes on day after tomorrow. Gen. Saunders, Gavin Hogg and Thomas Settle, Esqrs. are in nomination, and it is not improbable other names may be added.

On Wednesday, the election of a Supreme Court Judge, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Hall, is to take place. Messrs. Daniel, Tognier, Seawell, and Strange are in nomination. Mr. Swain has been written to with a view to ascertain his willingness to run; should he decline, it is believed that Mr. Badger will be put forward. The result is not confidently predicted by any.

The Quaker bill after being rejected, was reconsidered and has become a law, with a provision requiring persons excused from military duty, on account of conscientious scruples, to make oath that they entertain such "conscientious scruples." The Bank Bill has passed the Senate, with many heterogeneous amendments, as will probably destroy it in the Commons. The bill in the Senate, favorable to its passage, is seven.

A Resolution has been introduced in the House and laid upon the table, proposing to adjourn on the 5th January, 1833. It is not probable that the 15th will find the Legislature still here.

Mr. Bryan, Esq., of Cheraw, S. C. has been appointed Postmaster at that place, vice Mr. McQueen, resigned.

On the preceding page we have placed the proceedings of the Legislatures of South Carolina and Virginia on the reception of the President's Proclamation. In addition, our readers will probably be interested in knowing how it has been received generally through the country. At the North and East, so far as we have noticed, it has met with hearty approbation, from all parties. In Virginia, it is believed not to receive the approbation of the dominant party. A letter from Richmond says,

"The President's proclamation is openly denounced by his former supporters—his attachment to State rights derided as hollow and hypocritical—and his doctrines denounced as ultra-Federal. Perhaps the same space of time has never exhibited so marked a revolution of political sentiment as that which we have witnessed among the Virginia State Rights politicians, since the receipt of the Proclamation.—It at once blows prostrates all their fine spun theories of State sovereignty, and compels them either to renounce Gen. Jackson, or surrender all their former and long cherished principles."

In North Carolina, we believe the approbation is almost universal. Still, we believe, as we have heretofore said, that it depends upon the manner in which the laws are enforced, whether North Carolina will *unitedly* support the Federal Government. Any unnecessary act of violence, any tyrannical act of oppression, would be apt to enlist North Carolina in the cause of her sister, notwithstanding they differ so essentially in regard to Nullification. She is fully aware of the danger of conceding to a State a power to Nullify, on the one hand, and of giving unlimited power to the Federal Government on the other.

In South Carolina, we fear it has done no good. The Nullifiers are in a perfect fury about it, and breathe only the language of resistance and defiance. No terms are too strong to express their contempt for its author. The Union party, having resolved in their Convention, not to unite with the others, has widened the breach between them. The Nullifiers assume the name of Whigs, and brand the others as Tories, and there are strong indications of a disposition to treat them as Tories. The most bitter denunciations of their opponents are common in the papers. What all this may lead to, we fear to whisper.

Since the above was in type, we learn from the Richmond Enquirer, that the Committee on the subject of South Carolina Affairs, in the Virginia Legislature, had been enlarged at their own request to 21. That they had numerous projects before them, of which, after much discussion, all had been rejected except Gen. Brodnax's, which was adopted, and was to be reported to the House on Friday last. It consists of 13 resolutions:

The 1st insists upon the difficulty and danger of the Crisis, to which we have arrived, and the duty of interposing to arrest the progress of the evil.

The 2d urges the value of the Union—and the dangers which threaten it from the opposite excesses of the centrifugal and the centripetal powers.

The 3d re-affirms the Virginia doctrines, as contained in the Resolutions of '98 and '99, and the report of 1800.

4th, protests against the protective principle in the Tariff laws, as not only unequal and oppressive, but contrary to the spirit and intent of the Federal Compact.

5th, expresses a determination not to acquiesce in the present system of duties, but to oppose their continuation by all constitutional and proper means.

6th, resolves that we will cordially co-operate with our brethren of S. C. and other States, in effecting by all proper means, its reduction to the proper point.

7th, regrets and deprecates the course pursued by S. Carolina—the remedy to which she has resorted, and still more the precipitate measures she has adopted—the principles assumed by her Ordinance, and the measures which her Legislature seems likely to adopt to carry them into execution, &c. &c.

The 8th disapproves and protests against certain principles avowed, and powers assumed for the Federal Government by the President's Proclamation—as violating the true spirit of the Constitution, and as contrary to the doctrines which this State has repeatedly asserted.—These points of the Proclamation relate to the origin and character of the *confederacy*, the right of secession, and the guilt of treason attaching to the citizen of a State which has withdrawn from the Union.

The 9th resolution deprecates the use of force by either party, and entreats South Carolina to suspend the operation of the Ordinance, &c. until the expiration of the 1st session of the next Congress, &c.

The 10th instructs our Senators, &c. to use their best exertions to procure an immediate curtailment of the Tariff, and gradual reduction to the revenue standard.

The 11th proposes to call a *General Convention*, in case Congress does not abandon the protective system before the expiration of its next Session.

12th, proposes to send two commissioners to S. C. And the 13th, sends copies of these resolutions to the President, States, &c. &c.

The House of Representatives of South Carolina has passed, 19 to 12, the application to Congress for a call of a Convention of all the States.

A bill was before the House, providing that any person taken in arms against the State, or in forcible resistance of the Ordinance, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and suffer death, without benefit of Clergy.

\$200,000 have been appropriated for the contingent fund, and \$200,000 for the purchase of arms!

Both Houses had agreed to adjourn on Thursday last.

Gov. Hayne's counter Proclamation has not yet been received here.

Warlike Movements.—The Sloop of War *Natchez*, lying at Gosport, (Norfolk) is ordered to be fitted out immediately, and Capt. Zantizinger appointed to command her. Her destination supposed to be S. Carolina.

A meeting was to be held in New York on the 17th, "to organize a battalion or regiment of patriotic young men, volunteers, who will arm and equip themselves, and be ready if necessary to march in five days, to aid the government in preserving the Union."

57 kegs and 1 box of *ball cartridges* were seized last week at New York, on board a vessel bound for Charleston.

The Columbia Times says:—We understand from undoubted authority, that volunteers from the adjoining Southern States, are daily offering their services to the Governor and his predecessor, to aid South Carolina, in case any warlike measures should be adopted by the Federal Government, for the purpose of forcing this State into submission.

Col. Bankhead, of the U. S. Army, lately appointed to the command of the U. S. troops

at Charleston, passed through this town yesterday, on his way to that city.

We have reports here, that the Banks in South Carolina have ceased to discount, and that in consequence business was almost entirely suspended. One gentleman from Camden states that he saw a number of wagons with Cotton on their way from Camden to Cheraw. That cash could not be had for the article in Camden, and if the same state of things existed in Cheraw, they would come on to Fayetteville. That when he came to Cheraw he found that place in the same situation. Many letters concur in stating that the times are "awful;" business suspended, and confidence destroyed. These are but the beginning of evils, unless something be speedily done to prevent the collision which now appears almost inevitable.

Resolutions in favor of a call of a general Convention of the States have passed one House of the Legislature of Georgia.

The U. S. Telegraph says, the Proclamation is "attributed by common consent to the pen of that extraordinary man, the present Secretary of the Treasury."

Congress.—In a debate which occurred in the House of Representatives on the 14th, on a motion to refer to a select committee that part of the President's Message relating to the exercise of doubtful powers, the Proclamation was repeatedly spoken of. Mr. Stewart of Penn. considered it "as one of the most able, lucid and sound arguments he had ever seen," and "trusted that the people, of all parties, would rally as one man round the President, and sustain him in all constitutional measures to enforce the laws and preserve the Union."

Mr. Daniel of Ken. did not approve of the doctrines of the Proclamation—"to him they appeared to be the very essence of consolidation. So far as the President recommended peace and harmony, Mr. D. went with him. But if any one of the States chose to go off from the confederacy, in God's name let it go in peace. He would not be for whipping it in. Let them part in harmony and with good feeling." The discussion was closed (says the Telegraph) by an assurance, on the part of Mr. McDuffie, that he should take occasion to bring before the House the subject of that part of the Proclamation, the doctrines of which he declared were calculated to lay low the liberties of the country.

Whilst the reference of that part of the Message relating to the Bank was under consideration, Mr. Wayne proposed to empower the committee to send for persons and papers, and to make a thorough examination of the Bank and Branches. After debate, this motion was rejected by a large majority.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives obtained leave on the 19th to sit during the sittings of the House. It is understood that the Committee have under consideration the subject of the Tariff, and are preparing a bill for the reduction of the duties on imports.

Among the bills reported in the House of Representatives is one to provide for building three steam batteries, for the transportation of provisions, munitions, &c. and for towing vessels of war, and another proposing to appropriate for the gradual increase of the Navy five hundred thousand dollars annually for six years from and after the 3d day of March 1833, when the present appropriation for that purpose will expire.

Mr. Poindexter offered the following resolution:—*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate, with as little delay as practicable, a detailed statement of the articles of foreign growth or manufacture, on which, in his opinion, the present rate of duties ought to be reduced, specifying particularly the amount of reduction on each article separately, so as to produce the result of an aggregate reduction of the revenue six millions of dollars, on such manufactures as are classed under the general denomination of protected articles; and that he also append to such report an enumeration of articles deemed to be "essential to our national independence in time of war," and which therefore ought, in his opinion, to be exempted from the operation of the proposed reduction of duties.

TARIFF DUTIES.—The Senate proceeded to take up the orders of the day. The following resolution, offered by Mr. Smith, on Thursday, being under consideration:—*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed, with as little delay as may be, to furnish the Senate with the project of a bill for reducing the duties levied upon imports, in conformity with the suggestions made by him in his annual report.

Mr. Tyler said that he had been chiefly instrumental in prevailing on the Committee of Finance to adopt the resolution now before the Senate. It had been adopted without opposition, and seemed to meet the entire approbation of all the members, save one. Under these circumstances it had come before the Senate. He intended it for good. He thought a speedy action on the subject of the tariff was indispensably necessary—that it was due to the country—to the condition of the finances, and demanded by the fearful crisis into which our affairs had been unfortunately plunged. A great crisis had arrived, and definitive action—powerful, well sustained, and efficient action—was necessary to save the country. The subject could not be blinked—he and he, for one, resting upon the principles on which he had all his life acted, was ready for action. He was not for shedding blood in civil strife, but for prompt legislation which would heal the wounds of the country. He found himself, however, differing with some of those with whom he commonly acted, and without whose aid the resolution could not be carried. Some objected for one cause, and some for another. He hoped that these objections would yield to better reflection, and that those who agreed in the main, would not differ about unessentials. For the present, he declined to press the subject, and moved to lay the resolution on the table.

On motion of Mr. Barringer, it was *Resolved*, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Hillsborough, N. C. by Long's Mills, Troy's Store, Hone Factory, to Ashborough, N. C.

Mr. Wickliffe submitted the following, which was laid on the table one day.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following be proposed to the States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to take effect from and after the ratification of the same by the Legislatures of three fourths of the States, viz: No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office of trust or profit under the authority of the U. States.

We have received the first number of the Wilmington Advertiser, published by Mr. H. S. Ellenwood, the prospectus of which we noticed some weeks since. Its typographical execution, notwithstanding some of the printing materials have not been received, is very neat, and its editorial columns fully justify all our anticipations. We shall be happy to forward the names of persons disposed to subscribe.

One of the individuals concerned in the robbery of the South Carolina Bank, has been arrested in Charleston, and upwards of \$100,000 of the money recovered from him. He had come to Charleston from Baltimore, a short time since, and kept a small shop in Queen street. As he would make no confessions, his accomplices had not been detected. He was arrested on the suspicion of the workman who made the keys for him.

We take pleasure in transferring to our columns the following tribute to the persevering enterprise of our townsman, and unite heartily in the wishes there expressed, that he may be rewarded for his efforts and sacrifices.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.
MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA.—One of the most splendid things of the kind we ever saw, is the new Map of the State just published by John MacRae, Esq. of Fayetteville; constructed from actual surveys, authentic public documents and private contributions, by Mr. R. H. Brazier. Too much commendation cannot be bestowed on the enterprising publisher, who has persevered through difficulties, neither few nor trifling, to the final accomplishment of his purpose—through obstacles, which would have deterred any one, not determined, at all hazards, to fulfil his pledge to the public. In other States Maps have been published, but they have been undertaken and completed at the public expense.—Here, we have a Map inferior to none, whether we consider the accuracy of the delineation or the taste which characterizes the execution of the whole design, and what has it cost the State? Nothing! It is true, a small sum was loaned to Mr. MacRae by the State, to aid him in completing the Map, but on that loan interest was exacted, so that in fact she has gained by the investment. Surely the Legislature will extend patronage in some way to the gentleman who has secured for the State so great a desideratum as a correct Map. The least they can do, will be, to purchase a sufficient number of copies to supply every State in the Union with one, to most of whom, we are already indebted for donations of a similar character.

The Pennsylvania Legislature, after many ineffectual ballottings for Senator in place of Mr. Dallas, has postponed the election until the 9th of January. On the last balloting, Samuel McKean, (Jackson anti-Van Buren) received 50 votes; Richard Rush (anti-Masonic) 45; John Sergeant (National Republican) 18; and Henry Muhlenberg (Jackson Van Buren) 15. It is not believed that an election will be made this session.

Mr. Adams's Poem.—This work has barely served for a nine days' wonder: it may be said to have fallen still-born from the press. The writer of this paragraph wrote to New York soon after its publication, to procure several copies of it. Failing to get it, he wrote a second time, when the following answer was returned:—"Adams's Poem was not in town when you first ordered them, nor is it at present: being of dull sale with us here, no one will order them from Boston." Poor Mr. Adams, possessed of every endowment but common sense, he is constantly doing something ridiculous.

We are authorized by Capt. Blaney, of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, to state, that the Shoals below this town have been deepened one foot and a half since the operations of the General Government were commenced there; and that vessels drawing eleven feet six inches have passed over, without obstruction.

Wilmington Adv.
We understand, but upon no distinct authority, that the Southern cadets, at West Point lately had a meeting, in which they resolved that, if South Carolina should be assailed by the General Government, they would come off to her assistance. They have all been arrested and a court martial summoned for their trial.—*Columbia Tel.*

FROM THE UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH.
The Crisis.—It has been remarked that the Globe has not uttered one word in commendation of the President's proclamation! Why is this? Why is it, that a document, striking at the very foundations of the federative principles, is unnoticed? Are the pensioned agents of power employed in preparing laudatory articles for distant papers, to fall back upon the Globe as indications of public sentiment abroad! This artifice has become stale, and is too well understood to be played with success. The silence of the Globe indicates the fall of the document and its author. The thorough going partisans now give out, that it was written by Mr. McLane, who seized the opportunity to play upon the feelings of the President, and to engraft his ultra-federal notions on "the republican party."

The annual meeting of the State Temperance Society was held in this City, during the last week. Notice had been previously given, that an Address would be delivered on the occasion, by Dr. Wm. A. Shaw. We were prepared to hear something worthy of the cause and the acknowledged abilities of the Speaker, and we were not disappointed. His address was full of convincing facts, felicitous quotations, and beautiful imagery, and well suited to it with unmingled satisfaction. The proceedings of the meeting, we learn, will be published hereafter. Gen. Bridger J. Montgomery presided, and a number of Resolutions were adopted.—*Rail Reg.*

STEAMBOAT BURN.—The steamboat *Cotton Plant*, while lying at the wharf at New Orleans on the 4th, took fire, and with the en-

tire cargo of 1315 bales of cotton was entirely destroyed. Loss estimated at 100,000 dollars. A part of the cotton was insured, but there was none on the boat. Two free negroes were unfortunately burnt to death, and the passengers of the boat, who had just arrived, lost their baggage.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 45 a 50. Bacon 84 a 95. Beeswax 17 a 17 1/2. Coffee 15 a 17.—Cotton, new, 10 50 a 10 75. Corn 50 a 55. Flaxseed 1 65. Flour cross 4 1/2, fine 5, sup. 5 1/2. Feathers 32 a 35. Iron 4 1/2 a 5 1/2. Molasses 32 a 36. Nails, cut, 6 1/2 a 7. Sugar, brown, 8 1/2 a 10; Lump 14; Loaf 15 a 18. Salt 70 a 75.—Wheat 95 a 81. Whiskey 40 a 45. Tobacco, (leaf) 2 50 a 3.

Office Bank U. States.
FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 24, 1832.
THIS Office will be closed on Tuesday the 1st of January. All Notes due on that day, must be paid the day previous.
Notes for discount must be lodged in Bank on Monday the 31st inst.
JOHN W. SANDFORD, Cashier.

Fayetteville Academy.
THE exercises of this Institution will recommence on Monday, the 7th day of January, at the Brick Row.—Terms the same as heretofore.
E. TRIPP.
December 24. 12-2w.

Hay Mount School.
THE Subscriber would give notice, that the next Quarter will commence on Monday, the 31st inst.
Having witnessed the peculiar advantages possessed in a school where only particular branches are taught, I intend hereafter to confine my attention to giving instruction in only a few branches at one time, and vary them each quarter. The ensuing quarter, the attention of the school will be chiefly directed to Spelling, Reading, Writing, Grammar, the Rudiments of the Latin Language, and Composition.—These will all be intimately connected; other branches will only be taught incidentally, and occasionally as a relaxation.
In the study of English Grammar, no text book will be required. Instead of committing to memory, definitions and rules, which are often altogether unintelligible to the beginner, and then parsing mechanically, the pupil will be taught in the following manner:—If he is entirely ignorant on the subject, he will first be told the names of things and Nouns; then asked to tell the names of things in the school room, and the names of various classes of objects. If he can write without a copy, he will be required to write a list of nouns of his own selection; which may be very useful to him in learning to spell correctly. In his reading lessons he may select the nouns, tell their properties, &c. Afterwards he will be required to write phrases consisting of a noun with an adjective, &c. &c. In this manner he may continue the study till he has learned all the parts of speech, their properties and dependencies. Latin Grammar will be taught on similar principles; though text books will be necessary.
The School will be divided into four classes: The first class consisting of those that study Latin; the second, of those that can write sentences without a copy; the third, of the younger class of writers; the fourth, of those that attend only to Spelling and Reading.
In order to render the instruction more efficient, the school will be limited to about twenty five scholars. The Tuition payable by the quarter in advance, is as follows: The First class, \$3 00; The Second, \$4 00; The Third, \$5 50; The Fourth, \$3 00. Fuel 25 cents. In a succeeding quarter, it is probable that Arithmetic will be taught in the place of Grammar.
JASIEL H. PERRY.
Fayetteville, Dec. 22, 1832. 12-1w

The Subscriber has for sale the following books: New York Primer, New York Preceptor, American First Class Book, Child's Book on the Soul, Emerson's Arithmetic, Colburn's Intellectual Arithmetic and Sequel, Willard's and Woodbridge's Geographies, Jones's Natural Philosophy, American Spelling Book, Christian Lyre, Course of Time, Latin Readers, Copy Books, &c. J. H. P.

FISH!!
Barrels No. 1, 2, and 3 MACKEREL, No. 1 SALMON, for sale by WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD, 12w.
December 24.

Negroes to Hire.
ON the first of January next, the Subscriber will hire out at the Town House, a number of NEGROES, Men, Women, Boys and Girls.
WM. L. MILLER.
December 24.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having qualified, at September Term 1832, of Cumberland County Court, as Administrator *ex parte* non, on the Estate of Cornelius Autry, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the said Estate, to come forward and make payment, and to all persons having claims, to produce them for settlement, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.
JONA. EVANS, Administrator non.
Cumberland C'ty. Dec. 18, 1832. 12-3w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
RICHMOND COUNTY.
THIS day appeared before me, Tryam McFarland, one of the Justices of the Peace for said County, Miss Nancy McLean and made oath, that she placed in the hands of Neal Currie of said County, for safe keeping, sundry Notes until she should call for the same, and that she has called on him, the said Neal Currie for said Notes and he has refused to give up said Notes to her, as he in good faith was bound to do, and he still continues to hold said Notes against her consent. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 17th December, 1832.
NANCY x McLEAN.
Mark.

TRYAM MCFARLAND, J. P.
Further Notice.
THE following is a description of said Notes, viz: One on Solomon Sneed as principal and Obeliah Sneed security, for \$35, dated 15th Sept. 1832, and payable 1st Jan'y, 1833; one against Solomon Sneed principal and Hugh McLean security, for \$14 or thereabouts, dated 26th Oct. 1832, and payable 1st Jan'y, 1833; one against Absalom Sneed principal and Solomon Sneed security, for \$3 68 cts, dated Oct. 27th, 1832, and payable 1st Jan'y, 1833, and all made payable to me. I do hereby forewarn all persons from trading for said Notes, who the principal and security from paying said Notes or any part of them, to any person except myself, as I never have received any compensation for said Notes.
NANCY x McLEAN.
Mark.
December 17, 1832.—1w.

Information Wanted.
THE Subscriber will be grateful to any person for information of JAMES DILLARD, who was in Newbern, Pennsylvania, in March, 1831. The Editors of the Raleigh Star and Register will please give this one or two insertions, and greatly oblige,
ALLEN DILLARD.
Raleigh, N. C. Dec. 17.

New Watches, Jewelry, &c.

J. CAMPBELL,
HAS just received and offers for sale, at his Old Stand, a few doors West of the Market Square, a new and handsome assortment of **WATCHES,**

FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE, FINE CUTLERY, MILITARY GOODS, MATHEMATICAL and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FINE PAINTS, PERFUMERY, &c. together with almost every article usually found in establishments of the kind.

Fayetteville, Dec. 4. 9-f.
Clock and Watch repairing and other work in the line thankfully received and punctually attended to.

For Sale—For Cash or Produce,

6 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 Bags Coffee,
50 Kegs cut Nails, assorted, from 4d to 20d.
Castings, a handsome assortment,
Heavy Trace Chains, Axes, Shovels, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wagon boxes, Swedes and English Iron, Copperas, Saltpetre, Madder, Indigo, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
AN ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE

Dry Goods,

MEN'S CLOAKS.

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.
JOHN MUNN.
December 4, 1832. 9-f.



For Sale,

A NEAT family CARRIAGE and Pannel. Also, BAROUCHES, SICK GIGS, light WAGGONS, &c.
GARDNER & McKETHAN,
COACH MAKERS.
Fayetteville, December 4, 1832. 9-f.

NOTICE.

JUST received, per Steam Boat Henrietta, the following Goods:
5 hds prime Sugar,
8 bbls Tanners' Oil,
1 hhd best Winter Lamp Oil,
20 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
200 lbs Dry Do.,
20 boxes 8x10 Window Glass,
2 tons Castings, assorted, some large Pots and Kettles, Wagon Boxes, &c.
1 Ceroon best Spanish Indigo,
Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Ginger, Madder, Camphor, &c.
JONES FULLER.
Nov. 27, 1832. 8-f.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the Store lately erected by Mr. Hooper, on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of Market Square, where he is now receiving and intends keeping constantly on hand, a good supply of the following articles:

Prime green COFFEE,
St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans SUGAR,
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English Iron,
German and Blister Steel,
Molasses, Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nails, Powder, Shot and Lead,
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine,
Trace Chains, Halters and Weeding Hoes,
Drugs and Medicines,
Loaf and lump Sugar, Copperas,
Window Glass and Putty; Bellows, Anvils, Vises, Sole and upper Leather.

DRY GOODS.

CROCKERY, HATS AND SHOES.

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, &c. &c.
Without further enumeration, his Stock comprises an assortment particularly adapted to the country trade, all of which he is disposed to sell at fair prices for cash or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market prices.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.
N. B.—Any Commission Business will also meet with prompt attention.
October 9. 1-f.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

March 20. 72-f.

DUNCAN THOMPSON,

FACTOR AND FORWARDING AGENT.

At his old and well known STAND, two doors north of the Market House will be happy to attend to the orders of his old friends and customers, and of such new ones as may think proper to favour him with their business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1832. 1800-f.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

JUST received an assortment of Leather TRAVELLING TRUNKS and BAGS.

For sale by

November 13. A. KIMBALL. 56-f.

FISH.

20 Boxes prime Cod FISH.

For sale by

November 13. A. KIMBALL. 16-f.

JACKSON HOTEL.

Liberty Point,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by unceasing assiduity, to merit a greater portion of patronage. He takes pleasure in stating, that he has just erected a splendid Hotel on the spot where he formerly lived. His table, as usual, shall be supplied with the luxuries of the market; and his Bar furnished with Liquors and Wines, not inferior to any Public House in the place. His Stables are also new, well supplied with the best provender, and attended by careful and skillful Outhers. His charges will be moderate.

November 27, 1832. WADDE CADE. 18-f.

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North with a cheap and carefully selected assortment of

HATS,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SHOES

AND BOOTS.

MEN'S AND BOYS' FUR, CLOTH AND SEAL SKIN CAPS.

He may be found three doors west from the Market House, on the north side of Hay street, where he is prepared to sell bargains, either at wholesale or retail. Merchants and others would do well to call immediately and examine his assortment.

Also, Sole and Upper LEATHER.

September 25. G. HURLBUTT. 99-f.

CHEAP AND NEW GOODS.

D. MURCHISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, &c., which he offers cheap for Cash, at his Store in Mac Rae's new Brick Buildings, corner Store, west of R. Maynard & Co.'s Medicine Store.

Oct. 8. 1-f.

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Wines,

and old Liquors, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and offers for sale the following articles, viz:

75 Bags Porto Rico COFFEE,

20 Hhds. St. Croix, P. R. and N. O. Sugar,

Fresh Imperial, Gunpowder, Souchong, and Young Hyson Teas, in half and quarter chests and canisters suitable for families.

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Tenerife, L. P. and S. Madeira, Muscat and Malaga Wines,

Superior old Port, Champagne and Claret,

Old Cogniac Brandy (Seignette Brand) in pipes and quarter casks, warranted pure as imported.

Holland Gin (Swan Brand) old Jamaica Rum and Monongahela Whiskey, of excellent flavour,

Fresh Raisins, Soft shell Almonds, Nutmegs, Sweet Oil, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, Race Ginger, Cassia, Pimento, and London Mustard, fresh.

London Brown Stout Porter in pint and quart bottles.

Philadelphia do do and Ale in do,

Stoughton's Bitters, fresh Lime Juice and Lemon Syrup, Sweet Chocolate and fine Table Salt in Boxes,

Demyjohns assorted sizes, Wine and Porter Bottles, 25 Barrels double refined Loaf Sugar,

30 do Loaf and Lump do,

125 kegs cut Nails and Brads assorted,

15 bags English and American Wrought Nails assorted.

Dupont's Powder, bar Lead, and Shot,

3500 lbs. Sole Leather, small sizes weighing from 9 to 18 lbs.

25 Boxes Soap, White Lead, Paints, Window Glass, 5,000 Spanish Segars, Saunders' best Chewing Tobacco,

Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, Indigo, Chalk, Copperas, Spanish White, Saltpetre, Alum, Spirits of Turpentine and Lamp Black, &c. &c. &c.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, August 28, 1832. 94-f.

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,

AT WILMINGTON,

offer for Sale,

\$,000 Bushels Turk's Island SALT,

400 hds. Martinique Molasses,

20 hds. Sugar,

20 hds. N. E. Rum,

50 bbls. Whiskey, and

20 bbls. Gin.

September 26, 1832. 1800-f.

H. MacLaurin.

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68-f.

GROCERIES, For Sale.

15 Hhds. prime Muscovado Sugars,

15 do. New Orleans Sugar,

16 bbls. single and double refined Loaf Sugar,

2 boxes White Havana do.

60 bags Porto Rico, and Rio Coffee,

Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Sewing & Seine Twine,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia and Nutmegs,

Imperial and Hyson Tea, in 6lb catty boxes,

Imperial & Gunpowder do. in 2lb cannisters,

1200 sacks Liverpool Salt,

1000 bushels Alum do.

6 casks Cheese,

N. Orleans Molasses, in hds. and barrels,

10 Hhds. W. I. do.

75 kegs Nails,

Dupont's Powder, Shot and bar Lead,

20 tons Swedes Iron,

Epsom & Glauber Salts, Saltpetre, Alum, Brimstone,

Indigo, Madder, Logwood, Red Lead, Span. Brown,

Spanish White, Putty, Pearl Ash,

60 kegs White Lead,

Tin Plate and Iron Wire,

8x10 and 10x12 Window Glass,

Writing and wrapping Paper,

20 crates Crockery, assorted for the country trade.

October 9, 1832. C. T. HAIGH. 1-f.

Boots and Shoes.

THE Subscriber has received a part of his Fall Stock, well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, consisting in part of

500 pair men's thick BROGANS and SHOES,

300 do. do. calf and kip do. do.

300 do. boys' thick and L. B. do. do.

500 do. Ladies' Morocco Walking Shoes.

1000 do. do. Pumps, low price.

Also, constantly on hand,

Cotton and Wool Cards,

Wrapping, Writing, & Letter Paper.

Fayetteville, Nov. 6, 1832. AMOS KIMBALL. 70-f.

GROCERIES.

15,000 Lbs. prime green and Rio Coffee,

10 Hhds. good New Orleans Sugar,

A few barrels and half barrels of very superior brown Sugar,

100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,

150 sides sole Leather,

28 best quality Grindstones.

The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for Country produce, on very favorable terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
November 13. 56-f.

APPLES.

JUST received by Steam Boat John Walker, a few barrels New York PIPPINS, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
November 26. 8-f.

THOMASTOWN LINE.

100 Casks, in good order, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
August 6th, 1832.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WOULD beg leave to call the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their Entire New and Extensive Stock of Seasonable, Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, & Cotton Cards,

Footsack and Letter Paper,

BLANK BOOKS, SPELLING BOOKS, &c. &c.

Now opening at their Store, corner of Exchange Square and Hillsborough Street; which they offer on liberal terms, at WHOLESALE, exclusively.

Their Stock having been selected with care, from the late Sales in New York, they flatter themselves, they can offer inducements, making it worthy the attention of dealers generally. Among their Stock, will be found a

General Assortment of

Superfine Blue and Black Broad Cloths,

Kerseys and Sattinets,

Brown and bleached Sheetings & Shirtings,

Sup. fancy and common Prints,

Red, white, and green Flannels,

Point, dufile, and rose Blankets,

Tickings and Checks,

Domestic Plaids and Stripes,

Plain and figured Book Muslins,

Plain and figured Cambric Muslins,

5 4 and 6 4 Jackonett Muslins,

Swiss Collars and Capes,

Bobbinet and cotton Laces,

Dunstable and Leghorn Bonnets,

Balls Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

Together with a very great variety of Articles, too numerous to particularize in an advertisement.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1832. 6-f.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving direct from N. York, their Fall supply of GROCERIES, which comprises a very general assortment of every article in their line.—

Their stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz:

38 hds. P. Rico

20 bbls. loaf and lump

30 hds. prime retailing Molasses,

10 chests Imperial

14 do. Gunpowder and Hyson

165 bags prime green

20 bbls. do. do.

120 ps. heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,

100 co's Bale Rope,

42 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,

55 boxes Tin Plate,

85 boxes Window Glass,

250 kegs cut Nails,

60 tons Swedes and English Iron,

15 bundles hoop and band Iron,

16 ditto German and cast Steel,

150 bags Shot, assorted Nos.

2000 lbs. bar Lead,

75 kegs Dupont's Powder,

3 ceroon Spanish Flotant Indigo,

5 hds. green Copperas,

60 kegs White Lead,

20 bbls. Tanner's and Lamp Oil,

20 doz. grass and bramble Scythe Blades,

10 do. patent rivetted and Cutting Knives,

Liverpool and Alum Salt.

With a general assortment of Patent Medicines, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1832. 6-f.

Just Received,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,

15 bags COFFEE,

60 kegs Nails and Brads,

200 sacks Liverpool Salt,

25 barrels Mackerel,

25 half bbls. do.

5000 lbs. choice Bacon, for sale by

CASWELL & S. BRAY.
88-f.

July 10.

SHOES, &c.

50 Cases now landing, consisting of a general assortment fresh from the manufactories, suitable for the country trade.

—ALSO—

200 Reams Wrapping Paper.

November 13. A. KIMBALL. 56-f.

REMOVAL.

Dr. James H. Dickinson,

HAS removed to the New Brick Building, on the East side of Green-street, directly opposite the Store of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son, where he offers for sale on reasonable terms, for Cash, or approved credit, a General Assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments,

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,

Hatters' Materials,